

88, No. 51 Tuesday, December 10, 1968 Five Cents

## Marshall Kaplan lectures on Oakland's problems

By Charles Mann

The complexities and inefficiencies of the Federal bureaucracy in the cities was described in a lecture by Marshall Kaplan, San Francisco city-planner. The lecture dealt with a study, in which Kaplan took part, of the Federal involvement in Oakland, California. The project took as its hypothesis that there was no coordination of the Federal effort and that coordination could be good for that effort. This turned out to be only partly valid. They found that to claim there was a lack of coordination was an understatement. It did not even seem that coordination as such would be particularly beneficial.

### Federal Inventory

The study began with an attempt to make an inventory of the Federal involvement. This was at first thought a simple task, but some three months of work left the task force unable to come up with any strict accounting of how much money was being spent and by whom. The group was able to discover that there were at least 140 federal agencies involved in the city of Oakland, and that they were spending about \$100 million there.

The group, consisting of senior officials from the offices of Housing and Urban Development; Health, Education and Welfare, and from the Office of Economic Opportunity, then tried to try to determine the nature of the Federal decision-making process. They soon found such a multiplicity of structure, with almost every department or office having a different organization, that there was no common center for decision-making. Officials ranging in rank from cabinet level through congressman to local supervisors had control over how much money was spent and where. In addition to structure, each agency has different, overlapping areas of jurisdiction. The last and most crucial hang-up in the effort to determine exactly what the duties of each was the inconsistency of the objectives of the groups involved.

The difficulties of formulation encountered by the group Kaplan headed were mirrored in an attempt the city fathers of Oakland made to evaluate their own problems. Not only did they fail to suggest solutions to them by their study, but they could not even decide what their problems were. This structure is further complicated by the fact that any problems the city fathers and mayor could state would almost certainly be different from the problems of the Black community, which itself is responsible in large part for the extensive federal involvement in Oakland.

There will be an Incomm meeting tomorrow in the Student Center East Lounge at 7:30 pm.



Photo by Brad Williamson

Marshall Kaplan spoke before a seminar on "The Urban Crisis" Friday.

### Dynamite scare

## Brandeis

By Steve Carhart

A bomb scare shook the Brandeis Sanctuary Sunday night and forced that community to move for a short time.

The Waltham Fire Department, the State Police, and other authorities were called on campus after thirty pounds of dynamite was found on campus. Authorities did not disclose where they discovered the sticks of explosive, but it is believed that they were found in a building other than Mailman Hall where the Sanctuary is located. Nevertheless, Mailman was cleared as a safety precaution and the Sanctuary moved to the Sherman Student Union while Mailman was searched.

### Trouble Saturday

Sunday's action followed an eventful weekend in which a group of between thirty and sixty youthful residents of nearby Waltham came on campus Saturday night, entered the Sanctuary, and eventually surrounded four or five Brandeis students. They then attacked the students, with the result that one student received a broken jaw and others were shaken up.

In an interview with *The Tech* Sunday night, Brandeis President Morris B. Abram reaffirmed the position taken earlier that the campus would remain open for dissent but that the University would not impede law enforcement officers. This position is essentially the

## Rostow "snub" explained

By Robert Dennis

Columnist James Reston's article last Friday in which he described and criticized the Economics Department's refusal to reinstate Walt Rostow became an immediate item of controversy around the Institute. Implying that the action was taken in light of Rostow's reputation as President Johnson's most hawkish adviser on Vietnam, Reston charged the Department with "a violation of the principle of academic freedom." A series of inquiries on our part, however, disclosed that some of Reston's arguments were misguided. The major reasons for the decision were widespread personal antipathy toward Rostow in the Department and general skepticism of his competence as an economist. In addition, it became apparent that there had been a measure of interdepartmental strife over the case.

In an article which appeared in *The New York Times* as well as in the *Boston Herald-Traveler* (under the headline "Rostow Gets Snub at MIT"), Reston vaguely referred to suggestions that were offered — and rejected — concerning the possible re-appointment of Rostow (who has since been hired by the University of Texas) in another department since the Economics Department's expressed major reason for its decision was apparently that of Rostow's drifting out of the economics field into world politics.

Apparently, the Political Science Department did indeed wish to hire Rostow and asked the Economics Department to re-activate his tenure. Yet the antipathy toward Rostow in the Economics Department was so strong that it refused to reinstate him. Although the Political Science Department still could have legally sought to hire him, it was placed in the awkward position of seeking to hire a man whose tenure had been revoked by another department. Therefore, no formal request to the administration was made.

The actual drama occurred several months ago when Rostow let it be known that he would like to return to the MIT faculty at the conclusion of his term as President Johnson's assistant for security affairs. The Economics Department subsequently relayed its conclusion that it would not welcome an application from him. An investigation into the nature of the Department's decision produced some interesting results.

Prof. Edgar Cary Brown, Chairman of the Economics Department, explained in an interview that the usual term of leave for a tenured professor is one year with a possible extension of a

year or two. Rostow, who left for the State Department in February 1961, was repeatedly asked by the Department either to resign or to return. Each time, Rostow insisted that he did not wish to resign his faculty position and asked for a postponement of the decision. Finally, Rostow resigned in 1965. Prof. Brown emphasizes that Rostow's resignation came before his identification with the Vietnam war. He pointed out that Rostow's leave had been one of the longest ever and declared that the resignation was sought partly because the Department requires a sense of continuity among its tenured professors in order to fulfill duties such as thesis supervision.

Prof. Brown added that, even before he began his leave of absence, Rostow seemed to be leaving the field of economics in favor of political theory and development. He had been spending half his time in the Center for International Studies. Although he termed Rostow's early work in economic history as "brilliant," Prof. Brown asserted that Rostow had simply stopped producing in that field. In addition, Rostow's position in economic history has since been assumed by a younger man, with whom the

Department has been very satisfied.

Prof. Brown also commented on Reston's comment that Rostow's "gifts as a lecturer are exceptional, and his experience after eight years in the White House and the State Department makes him a much more valuable teacher than when he left Cambridge." Prof. Brown relates that students had been constantly "growling about his lectures." Thus, he concludes that the decision was based predominantly on Rostow's competence, and that the Vietnam issue was, at most, an insignificant factor. Without offering any details of the decision procedure, he added that the decision was nearly unanimous.

Reston writes that "the economics faculty at MIT debated the issue long and hard and came up with the academic equivalent of one large blackball." A source who is familiar with the workings of the department enlightened us on the nature of this "debate." There was no formal vote; Chairman Brown individually polled the department members. Although the actual decision is usually in the power of the chairman and a consensus of the tenure professors, the decision in this case was

(Please turn to page 3)

### Soviet policy is issue

## Griffith analyzes Czech crisis and Eastern Europe policies

By Reid Ashe

"Does the invasion of Czechoslovakia mean the same thing as the invasion of Hungary—a minor setback in liberalization—or does it mean more, a 'return to Stalinism'?"

This question was briefly analyzed by Prof. William E. Griffith of MIT's Center for International Studies in his introductory speech to the New England Assembly on Eastern Europe Thursday in the Somerset Hotel.

"The primary implications of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia relate to U. S. policy toward the Soviet Union, the most important American foreign policy problem, and not to the policy toward Eastern Europe, a relatively peripheral area for U. S. national interest."

Griffith said that before the invasion, the U. S. should have made it clear—"privately, not publicly"—that an invasion would have resulted in such consequences as suspension of the non-proliferation talks. The U. S. did make a general warning, but it was not specific enough.

### For the future

For the future, Griffith expects "an interim period of some repression and then a slower, more limited resumption of liberalization. The U. S. should continue to do what it can, according to Griffith, to help Eastern European nations liberalize and become less independent of Moscow through continuing previous programs involving trade and cultural exchange."

Griffith cited five changes which had contributed to the pre-invasion changes in Czechoslovakia. (1) de-Stalinization; (2) economic stagnation having to do with the 1962 recession; (3) intellectual ferment, influenced by the country's democratic traditions; (4) a change of attitude towards Germany and Russia — a warming toward West Germany and a cooling toward Russia; and (5) Dubcek's desire to form a true federalism.

## Brandeis Sanctuary survives weekend

same as that taken by the Institute during the MIT Sanctuary.

Abram went on to say that many of the Brandeis faculty had participated in the Sanctuary. When asked to comment on some of the other issues raised by the Sanctuary (the nature of the curriculum, the rights of students in University decision-making, and the University's relations with the town of Waltham — three issues very similar to ones raised at the MIT Sanctuary), Abram briefly mentioned Brandeis' University Council, which includes members of the student body, the faculty, and the administration. Noting that he has been President of Brandeis only three months, he added then that he is still in the process of assessing the situation with regard to these problems.

### Speaks to Sanctuary

Speaking to the Sanctuary later Sunday night, Abram came, in the judgment of many observers, very close to giving the Sanctuary his personal support. He spoke of the importance of a critical approach in a university, and said that a university in the best sense of the word is a revolutionary force.

Several contrasts and comparison with the MIT Sanctuary suggest themselves. Ironically, opposition to the Sanctuary at Brandeis has come for the most part from off campus, while most of the active opposition at MIT came from disgruntled students here.

At Brandeis, decisions for the Sanctuary are made by the same unwieldy participatory democracy system used at the MIT Sanctuary. Most people there, however, agree to a sufficient extent that decisions can be made eventually, as was the case here.

**Non-violent obstruction**  
The tactics planned in the event of Rollins' arrest are similar to those planned here. A meeting will be called when it is believed that his arrest is imminent. Those present will not move as agents enter the room, nor will they offer violent resistance. Rollins will be

seated at the center of the group. After he is taken, the meeting will continue, symbolic of the continuing community which those participating in the Brandeis Sanctuary say they hope to achieve.

The security system on the Waltham campus does not approach the electronic sophistication achieved at MIT, as one might expect. It consists primarily of Citizens' Band units and small walkie talkies, and has been used more to detect the approach of non-students hostile to the Sanctuary than to detect federal agents.



Photo by Harold Feterow

Pictured above is a typical gathering of the Brandeis Sanctuary community after the group had returned to Mailman Hall.

**Announcements**

Inscomm's Christmas Convocation will be held this year on Tuesday, Dec. 17, from 11 to 12 am in Kresge. Speakers include President Howard Johnson, Professor Huston Smith, and Bill Arthur '69, President of the Debate Society. Classes at that hour will be cancelled.

All students should pick up a final exam schedule in the Information Office, 7-111. Unlisted exams or conflicts should be reported to the schedules office by Jan. 3.

Tau Beta Pi, national engineering honorary, is providing a "gripe service" for students unhappy about subjects they are taking. Members of Tau Beta Pi will discuss your gripe, then take it to the relevant professor or department head. Those interested should leave their names with the secretary in 7-133.

The Classes of '69 and '71 have announced a Winter Weekend scheduled for Feb. 28-March 1. Details have yet to be announced.

The MIT Nautical Association will hold their first meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 pm. in 6-120. Speaking on "Sail Theory and Trim" will be Bruce Dyson.

The MIT White Water Club will sponsor Ed Mattison with a lecture and slide show on white water canoeing in room W20-407 of the Student Center Monday at 5:30 pm. The meeting is open to the public.

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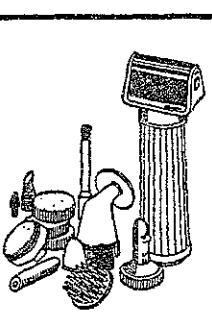
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## Competence, not war, figured in Rostow case

(Continued from page 1)

unanimous throughout the department with the exception of one prominent professor. Most of the faculty members detested Rostow because of his "egotistical" personality and his manner which was seemingly averse to criticism. In addition, many members were reportedly skeptical of his level of research and felt that he was essentially over-rated as an economic historian. Even in the early years of his absence, before the Vietnam controversy, when Rostow was simply a bureaucrat in the State Department, most of the faculty were apparently glad that he had left. Thus, although they were informed of the request of the Political Science Department, the Economics Depart-

ment had little difficulty in reaching a near unanimous consensus on denying Rostow re-admission to their department.

As supporting evidence to his claim that Rostow's refusal at MIT was politically oriented, Reston cited reports that Rostow had also received a cold shoulder upon making inquiries about a position at Harvard.

Rostow first came to MIT in 1949 as a historian in the Humanities Department. About six years later, he assumed a position in the Department of Economics, which at that time included the departments of political science and psychology. He is the author of a well-known book on economic development.

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# Rostow?

It was with great pleasure that we learned that the decision not to offer Walt Rostow tenure had been made on considerations of current competence in the field of economics, rather than for any political reasons. However, we were equally unhappy to learn that he would not be returning to MIT next fall under any circumstances or in any department. It is our feeling that Mr. Rostow, while he might not agree with the prevailing mood within the Institute today, is still a brilliant man who could offer students a great deal from his background.

The decision by the Department of Economics not to offer him tenure so that the Political Science Department could give him a place to teach is also regrettable. From what we have been able to gather, this decision was based largely on personality considerations. If this is the case, we believe that the decision was unwise, to say the least. The fact that Mr. Rostow is not the most likeable person in the world is hardly reason enough not to offer him tenure; if this were the basis for deciding tenure, many students will wonder how some of their instructors have survived this long.

One other interesting fact that seems to have escaped many journalists is that, when Rostow left MIT, the departments of political science and economics were one and the same. This, of course, means that, at that time, the economics department was the only one here to which his expertise pertained.

It appears that, in the future, it would behoove journalists such as Mr. James Reston to check their facts a little more thoroughly before publishing them. It also seems that perhaps the national

journalistic rumor mill would do well to learn from this example, and not to believe everything that comes off the wire.

However, for MIT, we would certainly like tenure decisions to be based on something more substantial than the personality of the person in question.

# Open House

In all the current furor over the question of exactly what student government should do at MIT, the question of what it used to do seems to have been largely passed over. Perhaps this would be an appropriate time to review one of the past functions of Inscomm, and see how it might fit into the current operations.

Every second year, there occurs a function at MIT known as "open house". Generally, this occurs in the early spring, and is the one chance for the community at large to see what goes on behind the door at 77 Mass. Ave. In past years, the Institute has put up a large sum of money for this and a student committee has administered it.

This year, one end of that bargain has been completed. It is our understanding that the money for open house is currently awaiting its release from bondage into the Cambridge-Boston economy. However, student government, through laxness, lack of knowledge, or a lack of concern, has not elected or appointed the chairman or committee. It is our understanding that, in past years, this has been done by early October; to the best of our knowledge, the topic has not come up this year.

We hope that this item will appear on the Inscomm agenda tomorrow night. Otherwise, a useful MIT tradition could be lost this year, which would certainly impair its usefulness in the next several.

## music...

# Choral Society, BSO play Mendelssohn oratorio *Elijah*

By Ray Ergas

"It was all so pretty, so pleasing, so elegant, at the same time so flat, so unintelligent, so soulless, that the music acquired a sort of amiable expression about which I could go mad." This, according to Klaus Liepmann, was the comment of Felix Mendelssohn during the first performance of his oratorio, *Elijah*, Op. 70. Prof. Liepmann warns us, in his notes for the concert, that this is *not* the way to perceive Mendelssohn. Not that the composer's comment is completely valid, but after two and a half hours of a combination of the *Passions*, the *Messiah*, and a little Beethoven to add romanticism, one can get a bit bored.

Mendelssohn began the work many years before its first performance. In a letter to Heller in November 1838, he refers to extensive sketches for it. Schubring was responsible for the German words and Bartholomew for the English words. After rehearsals throughout the summer of 1846 in Germany, the first performance was given at the Birmingham Choral Festival on August 26 with great success. The performance, conducted by Mendelssohn, was by 125 players and 271 singers. The performance in Kresge Sunday night was more modest, with members of the Boston Symphony joining the MIT Choral Society. The soloists were Helen Boatwright, soprano; Jan Curtis, alto; Clay Douglas, tenor; and Francis Hester, bass.

### A standard oratorio

The oratorio has two parts and forty-three sections, of which thirty-five were played. It consists of the

standard recitatives, arias, and ruses. Both in form and in content piece closely parallels Handel. In fact the major harmonic influence with occasional choruses resemble Bach and momentary bits simulate Beethoven. Unfortunately, Mendelssohn lacks the richness of Bach's power of Beethoven. The work is word, imitative.

Technically, the performance is quite good. The BSO was professional if not inspired, and the Choral Society did itself equally proud. They did encounter some of the problems that plagued last year's performance, as the tendency during *King David* for the orchestra to drown out the choir. One problem that did recur was Francis Hester's tendency to be heard in the expanses of Kresge Auditorium. All four soloists lacked times, the power to break through the deadness of the hall. On top of Prof. Liepmann decided to use horns, and only three 'cellos. It may have sounded considerably better trade horns for a couple of 'cellos.

There were moments of excellence (the alto 'Arioso', no. 18, and the 'Song of the Angels', no. 28) and some spots (the 'Chorus', no. 9). The whole performance was consistently done well worth the effort of all performed.

**Correction:** The picture in the last issue of *The Tech* which was captioned as the Brandeis Sanctuary was actually taken at the Resistance meeting in McCormick Hall. It was accidentally exchanged with a similar picture taken at Brandeis.

# THE TECH

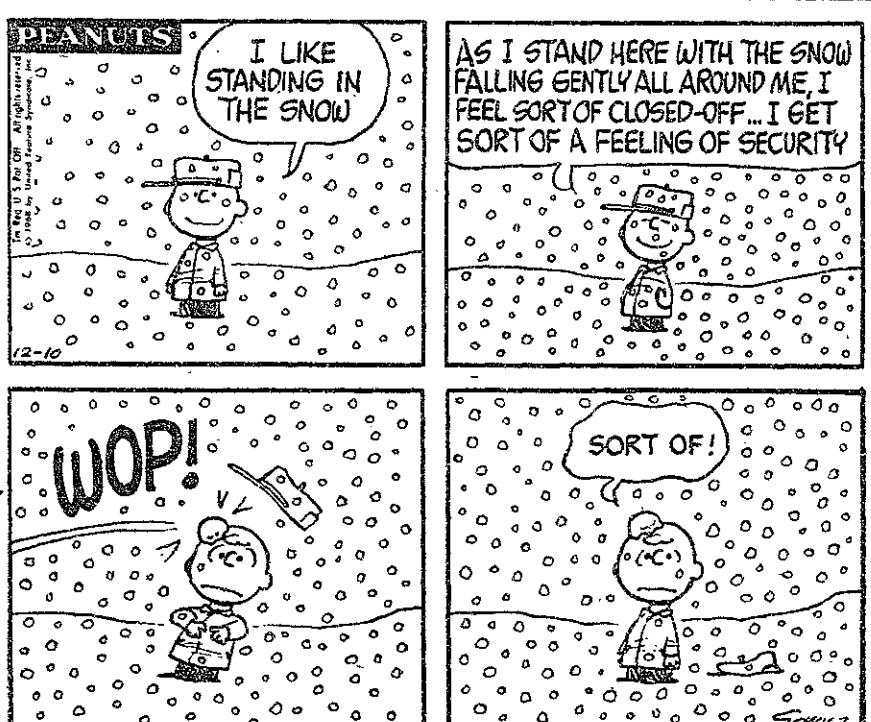
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## Letters to The Tech

### Coffee?

To the Editor:

Many thanks to the Student Center Committee for establishing a coffeehouse in the Student Center. This past Friday night I had the good fortune to wander in around 9:30. The entertainment provided by Mickey Freeman could easily be classified as one of the most enjoyable events on campus for the last three years.

Dick Evans '70

### Forum

To the editor:

Having attended the Community Forum on the issue of open meetings and having listened to the arguments I would like to record some thoughts stimulated by that discussion which, through lack of time, I did not have the opportunity to express there.

First, I would like to point out a serious misconception underlying the arguments of those urging reforms toward a larger measure of "participatory democracy". They seem to start from the premise that the sole purpose of the Institute is to serve its faculty, students and staff. They lose sight of the fact that the central purpose of an academic institution is learning, through advancement and dissemination of knowledge. To be sure, in pursuing these goals, the university becomes a social community, and as such, requires working rules and structures designed to accommodate its members. In this limited area of social welfare and social control, participation in government by those served is eminently sensible and this point of view is certainly largely reflected in the existing structure. But these functions exist to permit the university to achieve its basic goals. They should never be confused with the basic goals themselves.

The task of charting a course most conducive to the central goals of a university — the furthering and dissemination of knowledge — is in the end the responsibility (not the privilege) of the faculty; and the implementation of this course is the responsibility of the faculty and the administration.

In carrying out this responsibility, both faculty and administration can, and should, use a lot of help and notably, that of thoughtful students. But the whole question of student participation in faculty meetings and similar activities, must be posed in terms of how this participation can best contribute to achieving the basic aims of the Institute. This in no way implies that there should be no changes, or that a first rate institution cannot be made better. But it does mean that changes must be made only after serious study and careful consideration of the pros and cons. It does also mean that, above all, we must not rely on means for fostering change that, in the process, will wreck the institution.

If, as I hope, we all agree with these propositions, then one should stop focusing the debate on the divisive and sterile issue of whether or not general meetings of the faculty should be open to student representatives or to all comers. I submit that this is a debate about symbolic power, not about real influence of an educational value. For, it is a complete misconception to think that much, if any, of the unending business of improving the institute and adapting it to a changing environment is — or can be — conducted in general meetings of the faculty. Most of that business is carried out instead at a much more capillary level — in the departments, in departmental and interdepartmental committees, and to a small extent, in Institute-wide committees. Even at these working levels, progress is made by advice and persuasion rather than by mechanical majorities and flamboyant debates. With rare exceptions, by the time an affecting significantly educational and research policy reaches the floor of the faculty meeting, pretty much of a consensus has been reached among concerned people.

It is in the process of formulation of the consensus, at the working levels, that student views would be most valuable. If students in certain segments of the Institute really feel that, at present, their views are not being given adequate consideration at the working levels, then this should be looked into and appropriate remedies

sought.

There are finally certain issues, which though having bearing on education and research, rightly of concern to the community, in particular, question relating to the posture of the Institute on national ethical and political problems, e.g. the Institute's relation to IDA, the recent Sanctuary, classified research, academic credit for ROTC. For such issues the appropriate discussion would seem to be provided by Community Forums and open hearings where everybody is given an opportunity to participate and his views known, and thus, influence decisions.

To conclude, then, the whole subject of student participation deserves further examination in the weeks to come, and indeed for after, in a continuing search for concrete improvements. But something good is to come out of what we have to recognize and agree that the goal of the proposed reforms must be to make MIT ever more effective as an institution of learning. We must make changes in that direction, and we must conduct the discussion in that. Otherwise we can expect little and possibly a lot of irreparable damage to the academic environment of MIT and to all members of the Institute community.

Franco Modigliani  
Professor of Economics and Fine Arts

### Best Foot...

To the editor:

The condition of the interior of the elevator in Building 7 has been deplorable state for many months. The walls are badly defaced and mutilated, the flooring is worn out. Since the elevator is in the lobby of the building of the Institute, and no one is used by many visitors as well as our group, it should be important to have it renovated as soon as possible. There are many other elevators and the Institute that are in bad shape, could we start our elevator beautification program in Building 7 now?

R. H. Hurley

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## Two Dramashop plays yield only one success

By Robert Fourier

The MIT Dramashop's major production this term—Emanuel Peluso's *Good Day* and D. H. Lawrence's *A Collier's Friday Night*—is a mixed bag: two plays written in widely different styles, employing different means to different ends. Unfortunately, their juxtaposition shows little other than that they are different, and the evening is at best a mixed success.

*Good Day*, opening the program, was first produced Off-Broadway less than five years ago. The protagonist is a young man, in his own words "a member of the intellectual elite," and an author by profession. Nevertheless, as the play opens he confidently arrives to be interviewed for a job. His confidence is only slightly shaken when his interviewer turns out to be an old woman, seemingly almost dead, yet emitting a steady stream of the most telling sarcastic remarks. She shocks him with the suggestion that he might be needed as a house servant, a situation he considers below his capabilities; but when she claims it is only money he wants, he has no reply, and his confusion only increases.

Eventually, the nature of the "real" job is revealed. He has been specially selected as closely resembling someone in the old woman's past; and he is to sit and talk to her, for ample salary, to help her review past events. From this point, as the talk turns to his own life, his confidence goes steadily downhill. He proudly asserts that he lives and works alone, only to be caustically (and

rightly) told that he just doesn't get along with people. He protests his interviewer's twisted use of words, but must himself resort to self-deceptive language. Worst of all, he believes he has done nothing he wouldn't consider right; yet when she brings up a distasteful part of his history, he insists on a "right to privacy," though still adamantly maintaining he has no "closed file."

The old woman becomes increasingly pressing, focusing on that one aspect of his life—his unkind behavior toward a girl he knew. It is clear she identifies with this girl, by some of her lines it seems she almost is the girl; but the point does not call for clarification. The male character is the important one, at least as far as the play's aims are concerned. By the end, the audience has seen what the young man's "capabilities" really are.

As for the playwright's capabilities, they are in evidence throughout. The idea is admittedly nothing new; but, with skillful construction and dialogue, it is interesting, if not earth-shaking. It also requires convincing acting, which it generally received from Paul Raeburn and Joan Tolentino.

The second play, D.H. Lawrence's *A Collier's Friday Night*, was, unfortunately, much less successful. Lawrence is best known as an important twentieth century English novelist, and this is certainly a minor work. It is entirely a character study, with no plot development at all; set in an English mining town, it is probably based on people the author knew, as in several of his novels. It could serve well as the exposition of a larger play, where something of importance might take place.

But, in an hour and a half, none of the nine characters has sufficient chance to become interesting, nor do the relations between them. The overall effect is mainly one of weariness.

The acting is generally good individually, despite some trouble with accents; but, if anything, it only magnifies the impression that the characters were conceived separately rather than as a whole.

In sum, then, the fall Dramashop production (repeated this Friday and Saturday) is only partially worth seeing. Still, especially at the low price (\$1.50), it's far from a total waste.

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## Dartmouth avenges last year's loss to gymnasts

By Ron Cline

The varsity gymnastics lost their first match of the season to a Dartmouth squad that was obviously out to avenge last year's 124-107 loss to the engineers. The tables were almost exactly reversed as Tech suffered a 123.9 to 109.9 defeat to the Indians. This was the first match under the direction of the gymnasts' new coach, James Hutt, who is facing the apparent problem of lack of depth on the team.

The engineers shone brightest in the still rings where Ken Gerber '71, Tom Hafer '70, and Dick Hood '70, with 7.35, 7.5 and 6.3 points respectively, outperformed the opposition by a score of 21.15 to 18.4.

Both teams were closely matched in the parallel bars, with Dartmouth edging out Tech 23.9 to 23.2. Placing for the engineers were Hafer (8.10), Gerber (7.75) and John Schaefer '69 (7.35). Hafer tied Dartmouth's Chris Cain for the event's first place spot.

Mike Devorkin '69 executed a clear victory in the side horse as his 8.1 total safely insulated him from Dartmouth's second place Tom Weigle (7.25). But

Indian depth squeaked out a 20-19 event victory for the home team.

In the high bar Captain Hood tied with opponent Jeff Pulis for individual honors with 6.7 points. But support from teammates Gerber and Hafer was not strong enough to top Dartmouth's Weigle and Rogers for the team victory.

In the long horse and floor exercises Dartmouth dominated the top performances, as all three Indian competitors outscored the engineers in each event.

## Wilson wins two

By Joseph Edwards

MIT's varsity and track team was victorious in a home encounter with Bates Saturday. The upperclassmen were led to their 59 to 45 triumph by Ben Wilson '70; Wilson won the one mile run handily in a time of 4:26.5, and then came back to be the only double winner of the day with a 9:40.0 clocking in the two mile. The meet was iced soon after Wilson's second victory.

## The Tech Sports

Hood led the scoring for Tech in the long horse with a 6.45, while Gerber led the engineers in the floor exercises with 4.6. Final scores in the events were: long horse, 23.9-18.3 and floor exercises, 20.7-12.5.

The gymnasts next face Lowell Tech in an away match Friday night. This is the last meet scheduled before Christmas, and the young squad will be looking eagerly for its first victory.

MIT DRAMASHOP  
"A COLLIER'S FRIDAY NIGHT"

By D. H. LAWRENCE

With

"GOOD DAY"

By Emanuel Peluso

Directed by JOSEPH EVERINGHAM

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when Stan Kozubek '69 and John Wargo '70 finished one-two in the 1000 yard run. Kozubek turned in a time of 2:20.8 knocking more than a second off his own track best. Wargo has been pressing Kozubek all season, and with Wilson, the trio forms a strong nucleus which should continue to provide a constant base for more victories.

One of the most outstanding individual efforts was turned in by MIT's Kirk Wings '71, who won the high jump at 6 ft. 2 in. and just missed his first try at the next height. Bates could manage only four firsts in the entire meet, as Tech men dominated the contest. The final score was kept close, however, by the lack of depth. To compensate for this deficiency, coach Arthur Farnham had to use several men in two events. Bill McLeod '69 had a winning performance in the broad jump at 22 ft. 1/2 in., and then returned to place third in the fifty yard dash.



Photo by Steve Loeb

(Left) Tech broadjumper Bill McLeod '69 takes his event with a leap of 22 1/2" in meet with Bates. (Right) An engineer runner displays his hurdling form while warming up. The winner of the fifty, Larry Kelley '70, later finished behind a pair of Bates runners in 600 yard run.

Other MIT winners were Jim Sicilian '69 throwing the 35 pound weight 45 ft. 6 in. and Bruce Lautenschlager '70 who put the shot 41 ft. 4 1/2 in. Right behind Lautenschlager in the shot put was Bill Stewart '69. For Bates, the only man to score twice was Kent Tynan, who won the 600 yard run at 1:17.6 and ran the anchor leg of their winning one mile relay team. Paul Williams won the 45 yard high hurdles, and Steve Erickson completed their list of victors, as he won the pole vault at 12 ft. 6 in.

Other point scorers for the Institute were Henry Hall '70 in the 45 yard high hurdles; Larry Petro '70 in the two mile run; Jim Glowienka '71 and Richard Brooks '70 second and third in the pole vault. The team has bounced back well after its opening loss to BC, and prospects appear good for another win in the away meet at Tufts, Tuesday.

## On Deck

Today

Basketball(V)-Brandeis, away, 8pm  
Basketball(F)-Brandeis, away, 6pm  
Track(V,F)-Tufts, away, 6:30pm  
Swimming(F)-Connecticut, away, 6pm  
Swimming(V)-Connecticut, away, 8pm  
Wrestling(JV)-Lowell Tech, away, 7:30pm

Tomorrow

Basketball(JV)-Emerson, home, 7:30pm  
Fencing(V,F)-Harvard, away, 7pm

Thursday

Wrestling(F)-New Hampshire, away, 6pm  
Wrestling(V)-New Hampshire, away, 7:30pm

## Trinity ices pucksters, Rhodes nets two goals

By Ray Kwasnick

Last Saturday night the hockey squad visited Trinity and came away on the short end of a 7-3 count. With this victory Trinity continued a two year mastery of the Tech six. Last year the Connecticut squad eked out a 6-5 overtime win.

The loss evened the engineers' record at one up and one down. The pucksters don't play again until Saturday when they host the Redmen of the University of Massachusetts.

Trinity put on a strong display of forechecking and thereby effectively prevented MIT from clearing its defensive zone. This not only hindered the engineers in generating an attack, it also provided Trinity with easy scoring opportunities.

Trinity capitalized on these errors with four goals in the opening stanza, a pair in the second, and a lone marker in the last period. Tech could counter by lighting the goal lamp only once in each session.

Mike Neschelba '69 accounted for one of the three Tech tallies. He picked up the rebound of a hard shot and flipped it over the prostrate enemy netminder. Scott Rhodes '69 netted MIT's other scores on unassisted efforts.

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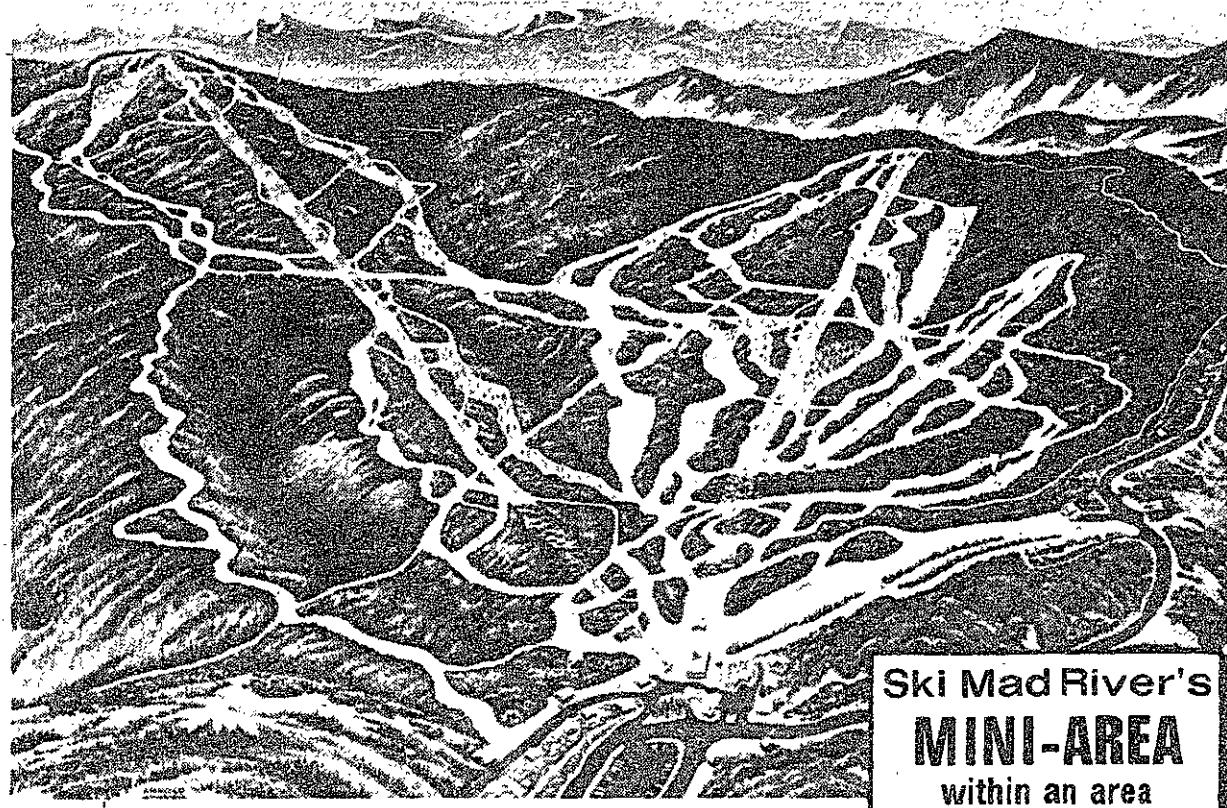
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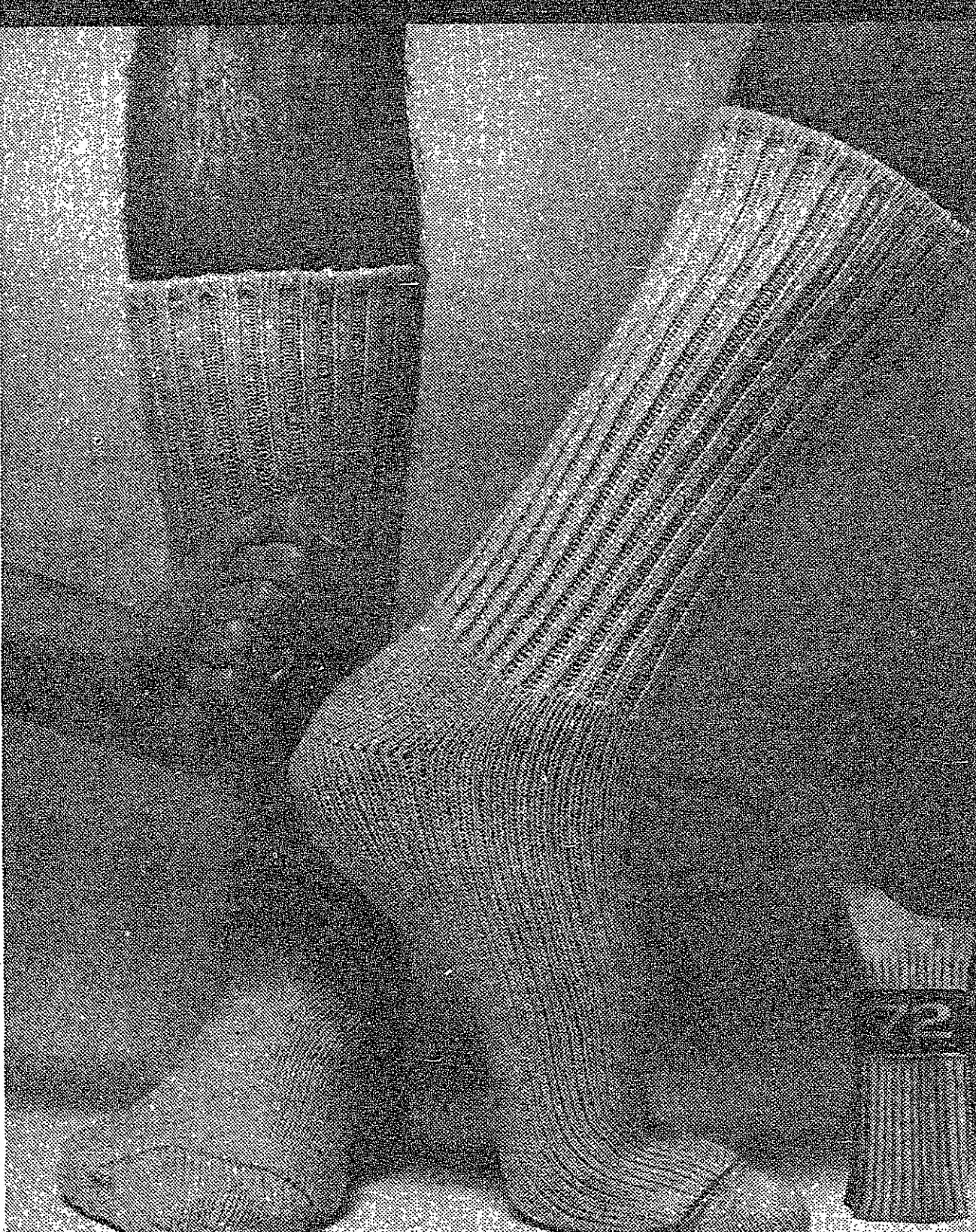
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## Rabi, students disagree at first seminar session

By Alan Baumgardner

"The Decision to Drop the Bomb" was the topic of a lively discussion held Friday as the first segment of a continuing seminar entitled "The Scientist and Mankind." Room 6-120 was packed beyond capacity as both pacifists and the people responsible for the bomb, heard Dr. I. I. Rabi, visiting Compton Professor of Physics, describe and attempt to justify his reasons for agreeing with the decision to drop the bomb on Hiroshima.

Professor Rabi started the discussion by stating that he realized many of the people in the audience had not been born when the bomb was dropped; he then proceeded to outline the background of the situation at Los Alamos. Fission had existed for a few years, and "it took no great insight to see its destructive powers," he said. At first the project was a race against the Germans, but after VE day, scientists at Los Alamos were too caught up in their work to accurately realize, or to stop the momentous decisions that were being made.

### Los Alamos aware

At that point, Dr. Jerrold R. Zacharias, Institute Professor of Physics, interrupted to say that the people at Los Alamos were well aware of the bomb's destructive power. The fact that they were so close to their goal seemed to block the other ideas that prevail today about the situation. Professor Rabi concurred by saying, "I felt that Japan was finished. We could just keep up the blockade and they'd phone in their surrender." However, he maintains the U.S. was faced with the problem of getting us out of the war as quickly as possible. The plans for a November invasion of Japan would cost the lives of both the Americans and the Japanese. "I was one of those who felt the bomb should be dropped," he said.

Professor Rabi then asked for comment from some of the members of the audience who had been associated with Los Alamos project. Dr. Bernard Feld, Professor of Physics, remarked, "I had a sort of ambivalence at the time — we hoped it wouldn't work, although we worked extraordinarily hard. Looking back on it, it seems to me that there are a number of things that are relevant to thoughts that students have today about the way things work."

Dr. Bruno Rossi, Institute Professor of Physics, opened a new line of discussion for the seminar with his comment that he would have liked it if there had been a demonstration drop for the Japanese. At this point, the question was



Photo by Dave F.

Professor Rabi rejects a student's question.

put point blank to Dr. Rabi. Rabi fielded this question to Dr. Zacharias, who said that the secrecy involved would have made it hard to arrange. Furthermore, he said that the delay would cost the lives of more Japanese and Americans. Finally, he mentioned the distinct possibility that the bomb might not work.

Questions from the audience became more direct and accusing. One student, who suggested that the bomb be dropped on Mount Fuji, was told by Mrs. Alice Smith, wife of Dr. Cyn Smith, Institute Professor of Metallurgy, that there were distinct dangers that American prisoners-of-war would be brought to view the test close-up. She mentioned, however, that the one thing the scientists did not consider before the test was the ghastly tremendous light that the explosion produced and she felt that that could have been a tremendous inducement.

### Student unrest

The students in the audience seemed to take control of the discussion at times. One student thought that the scientists should have voluntarily banned nuclear weapons by refusing to develop them. He cited how the government did this with biological warfare. Mr. Rabi objected strenuously to this, maintaining that the only reason that the government did not use such techniques was that their effective use was not technically feasible at the time.

A humorous note was injected into the discussion when Dr. Rabi was asked if any scientists left Los Alamos because of their convictions. Dr. Zacharias mentioned one, "Dr. Edward Teller — he stopped his work on the A-bomb so he could work on the H-bomb." The seminars will continue every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## Rifle squad beats BC twice; 1302-1267, 1283-1261

By Don Arkin

The Tech rifle team met BC twice over the weekend for two different leagues and won both times.

The first meet was held Friday evening for the Greater Boston League in which the engineers are strong favorites. The score was 1302-1267. The top shooter for MIT was Bill Holden '71 with a 268.

The Saturday morning match was for the New England league in which competition is quite a bit tougher. Accordingly, Tech's margin of victory shrunk to 1283-1261. Dick Evans '70 and Bill Swedish '71 tied for top shooter honors, both scoring 260. They were closely followed by Jack Chesley '71 with 259, and Tom Stellinger with 255.

The team now has an 8 and 0 record

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